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– A.A. ALLEN, 49 Montcalm Road, Charlton, London SE7 8QG.

First Kent record of *Cosmopterix orichalcea* Staint. (Lep.: Cosmopterigidae)

On 6th July 1985 sweeping the general foliage of a floating marsh at Gibbins Brook near Ashford in Kent, produced precious little until about 1600 hours when a single *Cosmopterix* glistened in the net and which thereafter proved to be fairly common. Later examination showed the species to be *orichalcea,* not previously recorded from Kent.

Normally regarded as a May/June insect, the late date was an indication of the atypical season that year. Other entomologists directed to the site reported finding larvae aplenty on 13th September 1985 and I collected a number on 28th September. The foodplant was later identified by Eric Philp of the Maidstone Museum as *Anthoxanthum odoratum* (sweet vernal grass), a previously unrecorded foodplant for this species.– N. HEAL, 44 Blenheim Avenue, Faversham, Kent ME13 8NW.

Moths as a food resource for hospitalised bats

I last wrote a brief note about the feeding habitats of bats and their preferences for particular kinds of moths in 1990 (*Entomologist's Record* **102**:19-20), following a field trial feeding a tame Noctule bat with moths caught at a m.v. lamp. This bat was kept under licence by Ginni Little who runs a bat hospital in Penzance. The bat hospital has expanded considerably in recent years; Ginni has to find what sources of food she can to assist the bats in their recovery and moths play an important part in their diet. Moths are so easily caught in the spring and summer that they provide a ready source of food.

Ginni has furnished me with a list of moths eaten by the hospitalised bats as part of their diet between 1989 and 1991. Forty-seven different species were accepted by the five different bat species (Table 1). All the moths were killed and put in food bowls for the bats. Other insects such as lacewings were released, even though these are taken by bats in the wild. All the species chosen for feeding to the bats are common species in Cornwall except *Euxoa obelisca*. The different moths taken reflected the abundance of the various species in the Penzance area; what was given to the bats depended on what was found in the trap, but Geometers were generally released because experience showed that they were a less popular food-source. There is no way of telling if these feeding patterns are replicated in